तथा 9.12.1994 को कार्यकर्ताओं से अनुरोध किया कि वे अनिश्चित कालीन अनशन समाप्त कर दें। नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन द्वारा 16.12.1994 को अनिश्चित कालीन अनशन समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

Completion of Birupa Genguti Island Irrigation project

*376. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate cost of the Birupa-Genguti Island Irrigation Project in Orissa;

(b) the target date fixed for the completion of irrigation project;

(c) the fund sanctioned by Government for that project so far; and

(d) the progress made in the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The revised estimated cost of the Project as per investment clearance accorded by the Planning Commission in March, 1994 is Rs. 1,146.36 lakhs.

(b) The project is scheduled for completion by end of 1995-96.

(c) and (d) An expenditure of Rs. 8.30 crores has been incurred on the project till the end of March, 1994. The budget outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 1.60 crores. Out of the ultimate irrigation potential of 8,090 hectare, a potential of 500 ha. has been created upto March, 1994. Target for 1994-95 is 2,000 ha.

Enquiry by National Commission of Women

*377. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission of Women had enquired into the incidents of insult and outrage of women at Rampur Tiraha, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh on 2/3 October, 1994; if so, the salient points of the Commission's investigations; and

(b) the action taken by Government on the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The salient finding of the National Commission for Women is that the allegations of excess, insult, outrage, molestation and rape of women through acts of commission and mission on the part of the police and District Administration are true.

(b) Since in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, the report of the National Commission for Women has been sent to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for taking appropriate action in the matter. The Hon. High Court at Allahabad has appointed the CBI to conduct an enquiry and submit the report to the Court. The entire matter relating to the incident is subjudice with the High Court.

Disposal of solid waste in Metropolitan cities

378. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether absence of adequate/effective arrangements for disposal of the solid waste in cities, particularly metropolitan cities, has given rise to serious health and environmental hazards; and

(b) what action is being taken at Government level to ensure that adequate/ effective machinery is brought into being to manage the solid waste and ward off serious threat to health and habitation in urban settlements?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Sanitation including solid waste management is a State subject and in turn it is one of the primary functions of the urban local bodies. In metropolitan cities though there is a scope for further improvement, but there are no reports from State Governments concerned about inadequate arrangements for disposal of solid waste having given rise to serious health and environmental hazards.

With a view to strengthen the municipalities, the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 was passed. Solid Waste Management is included as one of the items under the 12th Schedule of the Constitution. There is a mandatory provision to constitute State Finance Commissions which will suggest ways and means for improving the financial resources of municipalities. It is expected that with the greater devolution of funds and powers to municipalities by State Governments, as per the constitutional provisions, municipalities will get adequately strengthened to discharge various duties including solid waste collection and its disposal. The Central Govt. also assists the various State Governments and municipalities by providing training facilities to their personnel handling solid waste management, supporting R & D efforts, pilot projects and organising seminars and workshops.

Demand and supply of fertilisers

*379. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a gap between the demand and supply of several varieties of fertilisers resulting in import of fertilizers every year;

(b) if so, the details of the gap since 1988-89 year-wise, along with details of fertilizers imported during the period upto the month of February, 1995;

(c) whether it is a fact that import of fertilizers is also required in substantial quantity in the next financial year; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that several units of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation as well as those of Rashtriya Fertilizer Corporation which have been lying closed or yielding uneconomic output, could be augmented by modernising its plants involving some investment;

(e) the details of investments required alongwith the time frame and the details of the increase in yields expected therefrom; and

(f) the actions proposed, if any, to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e) The indigenous production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers does not fully cover the demand for these nutrients. The gap between demand and indigenous availability is bridged by imports. The requirement of potassic fertilizers is met entirely by imports as there are no known commercially viable reserves of Potash in the country. Details of year-wise imports of Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P) and Potash (K) nutrients from 1988-89 to 1994-95 (till February '95) are enclosed as a statement. (*See* below).

Urea is the most important of the nitrogenous fertilizers which are imported. Since it is under price, distribution and movement controls, imports of urea are made on Government account. Their quantum is the function of the indigenous availability and demand which in turn depends on meteorological conditions, changes in cropping pattern support prices for agricultural crops and other economic factors. The quantum of